(b) Indian crude oil is not traded in international market and as such no comparison in prices is possible.

(c) The information is :

(Rs.)

Years		Cost of production per barrel inclusive of statutory charges	CIF Value of imported crude per barrel
1984-85	ONGC	135.07	341 12
	OIL	120.76	
1985-86	ONGC	118.56	330.00
	OIL	128.94	
1986-87 (Prov.)	ONGC	117.27	172.9 (Apr. 86—Feb., 1987)
	OIL	135 49	

(d) Tho basic custom duty on imported crude oil is Rs. 660 per metric tonne since March, 1987.

Setting np of oil refinery at Thanjavour

*248. SHRI T. R. BALU:
SHRI V. GOPALSAMY;

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) what are the salient features of the new oil refineries to be set up at Karnal and Mangalore;

(b) by when the same are expected to start commercial production;

(c) whether Government propose to set up new oil refineries anywhere else in the near future; and .

(d) if the answer to part (c) above be in the affirmative, whether Thanjavur is being considered for setting up an oil refinery; if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI BRAHM DUTT): (a) to (d) Tile refinery at Karnal will have a capacity to process 3 MTRA of crude oil and the growing needs of petrochemical products in the country.

The Karnal Refinery is expected to be completed in about 60 months. A detailed project report for the Mangalore Refinery will be prepared after a Memorandum of Understanding is entered into with the private sector — promoter. A decision on the Mangalore Refinery will be taken after considering the detailed project report.

A proposal to set up a new **oil** refinery in Assam i» also under consideration. However, there is no proposal i_a the 7th Plan tq set up any other grass root refineries .

Oil refineries are set up on the basis of various techno-economic considerations including availability of crude oil_t demand-supply balance, etc. and bas«d on the reports of experts.

सिलवानिया और फिलिप्स की डुप्लीकेट वस्तुएं

*252. **श्री सुनील कुमार पट्टनायक :** क्या **उद्योग** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सिलवानिया लक्ष्मण और फिलिप्स कम्पनी की डुप्लीकेट वस्तुओं का उत्पादन देश में विभिन्न राज्यों में खुले आम और जोरों से किया जा रहा है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस प्रवृति को रोकने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री जे० वेंगलराव) : (क) से (ग) व्यापार और पण्य वस्तु चिन्ह अधिनियम, 1958 में देश में पंजीकृत व्यापार चिन्हों के संरक्षण की व्यवस्था है । इस अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत व्यापार चिन्हों के स्वामी पंजीकृत प्रयोग-कर्त्ता सक्षम न्यायालय में अपने पंजीकृत व्यापार चिन्ह के अतिक्रमण के लिए शिकायत दर्ज कर सकते हैं । मै० सिलवानिया लक्ष्मण द्वारा दी गई सूचना के अनुसार, उन्होंने अपनी कम्पनी के नकली उत्पादों के निर्माण के संबंध में कोई शिकायत नहीं की है । मै० फिलिप्स आफ हालैंड द्वारा भारत में पंजीकृत "फिलिप्स" व्यापार चिन्ह के प्राधिकृत प्रयोगकर्त्ता मै० फिको इलेक्ट्रानिक्स एण्ड इलेक्ट्रिकल्स लि०, के अनुसार, छापे मारे गए हैं और व्यापार चिन्ह के अतिक्रमण के संबंध में उसके द्वारा की गई विशेष शिकायतों के फलस्वरूप अभियोग चलाया गया है ।

Production of Iodhie

*@254. SHRI S. S. AHLUWALIA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state;

(a) whether in view of the fact that iodine deficiency lead$_s$ to several disorders, Government have taken a decision to ensure supply of only iodised salt to every tonsnmer by 1992;

(b) whether it is a fact that at present enough iodine is not being produced in our country and has, therefore, to be imported at a very heavy cost; and if so, what is the expenditure incurred during tfce 1*at three years for the purpose;

<$ Previously . Starred Question 214, «r*nsferred from the 29th April, 1987.

(c) whether it is also a fact that eea weeds and sea elgie, which are abundantly, available in India's maritime economic zone, is a very rich source for producing iodine; and

(d)'°if so, what steps are being taken by Government to fully exploit this rich resource anil make iodine available at a cheaper cost both for salt manufacture and other medicinal purposes?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI *i.* VENGAL RAO): (a) The iodised salt in the simplest and cheapest method for prevention of goitre and other iodine deficiency disorders. In order to tackle the problem of goitre|iodine deficiency disorders, the Government has decided to iodise entire edible salt in a phased mariner by 1992.

(b) There are no known sources of iodine in India and all the requirements of Iodine are met through imports. The expenditure incurred on imports from April, 3982 to March, 1985 is 1561.52 lakhs.

(c) and (d) The type of sea weeds from which iodine cqn be produced is not available in India's martime econo mic zone. "

Marketing of essential drags

«%$6. DR. RATNAKAR PANDEY; Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to stale:

, (a) whether it is a fact that certain companies have been marketing essential medicines without obtaining the price approval, after getting 'them manufactured from small scale units, after announcement of the measures to rationalise the drug policy in December, 1986; if so, what ar$_e$ the details thereof;

(b) whether it is a fact that Government do not propose to modify the exemption limit for small scale units; and

(c) what measures have been and are proposed to be taken to stop misuse of this facility by medium and large scale drug companies?